

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).
At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall, and delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ Cents per week, or when sent by mail, 15 Cents per week. The Tribune is the only paper which can withstand the competition of the other papers. And it is the only paper which can afford to pay its men well. Five Dollars per annum, average. Subscriptions taken for six months or more, \$10. Three Dollars additional for each year. Subscriptions for one year, \$12. Those who have been in the service of the Tribune, and those who have given up their services to the Tribune, are entitled to a reduction of one-half. Those who have been in the service of the Tribune, and those who have given up their services to the Tribune, are entitled to a reduction of one-half. Those who have been in the service of the Tribune, and those who have given up their services to the Tribune, are entitled to a reduction of one-half.

The semi-weekly Tribune is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price 25 cents. Two copies for 50.

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A VAST LEAD PAPER FOR THE SOUTH. It is the largest and most comprehensive newspaper in the South. It is published every Saturday morning. Price 25 cents. Two copies for 50.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
TEN DAYS
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.
FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLIC.
PIUS IX. STILL AT GAETA.
PRESBURG TAKEN BY THE AUSTRIANS.
THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.
THE MARKETS-COTTON STATIONARY.
&c. &c. &c.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Cunard steamship America, Capt. LITCHFIELD, from Liverpool, Dec. 31, arrived at Boston yes-
terday morning. Passed on the same day ships
Coburg and Brandenburg, going into Liverpool.
The steamship United States, Capt. HACKESTAFF,
arrived at Havre on the 20th December.

FRANCE.

Inauguration of Louis Napoleon.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the ceremony of the proclamation of the election of President took place in the National Assembly, and M. Mazzoni, a loud voice, though somewhat broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon to be the President of the French Republic—“Democratic and indi-
vidual—from that day to the 2d Sunday in May, 1848, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oaths required by the Constitu-
tion.”

Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune, and swore to remain faithful to the Republic, and to forward its interests in all respects. He then read the following Address to the Chamber in a firm
and with good success:

His Address.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES.—The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor does, and change by illegal means what France has established. Between you and me, Citizen Representa-
tives, there cannot be any real difference of opin-
ion. Our wishes, our desires are the same. We
want you to play your part in the work of reorganiza-
tion, of reparation, and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and intelligent people which we just
give such a striking proof of our confidence.

The majority which I have obtained not only pen-
etrates me with a gratifying sense of security, but
gives me the force without which there is no
authority. With peace and order, our country can
only improve—can cure its wounds, bring back the
men that have been misled, and calm down their
restless spirits.

Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have
called around me capable and patriotic men who in
spite of their political origin, are ready to do their
duty to the application of the Constitution, the imple-
mentation of the principles of the Republic.

A Government coming into power owes a debt
of thanks to its predecessors, when the deposit of its
authority is handed over to it intact, and in particular
to the Government of the Republic. M. Brongniart
is a worthy and generous man; his character and
sense of duty which is the first quality of a States-
man [here he]—we have. Citizen Representa-
tives, a grand mission to fulfil—make a Republic in
order to make a State, and a State to make a
nation. This is the desire of Progress, which is
either a Reactionary or Utopian. Let us
be men of the Country, not the men of a party, and
let us do good if we can.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

M. Gouyave de Beaumont, late Ambassador at
London, intended in the Chamber to-day. A propo-
sition for reestablishing the newspaper stamp was
laid before the Chamber, and was probably
adopted. The proposition was made by
M. Arago, and supported by the Pastoral Re-
port. The Bureau has withdrawn. The Bureau
has appointed a Committee of fifteen, one being
elected by each Bureau, to prepare a project of a
law on the Public Forces. Among the Committee are
Gen. Bedeau, Col. Rey, Coll. Charras, Gen.
Cavagnal, and Gen. Fontaine.

APRIL REFORM.—It will be remembered that
General Cavagnal was elected unanimously in his Bureau. He delivered a speech marked by his usual moderation, ad-
vocating economy in the finances, and the
army. He said that in his opinion a Repub-
lican Government ought to direct all its efforts for
the establishment and maintenance of a general
peace, and that the French should be the first to
offer it. He also stated that the French were
not yet prepared to take up arms, and that the
French army would be speedily organized.

According to the latest intelligence, Gen. Sey-
del was advancing toward Presburg from the
frontier. It is thought, however, that the Hungar-
ian army on the frontier of Siedenhofen will
continue to hold out until the arrival of Gen.
Lamartine. The battle of Wieselsburg was
recently fought, and the Magyars lost innumerable
casualties. The Prince de Montfort was greatly
moved, and shed tears. It was on the same spot
he had parted with the Empress Napoleon for
the last time, when he quitted Paris after the
battle of Waterloo.

LATEST NEWS.

PARIS.—Tuesday Night.—The President of the
Republic has addressed the following letter to the
Electoral Committee:

PARIS, DECEMBER 30.—The President of the
Republic.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received the letter of congrat-
ulation which you sent me relative to my election to
the office of President of the Republic. The
sentiment with which you express the attachment
of the French Government, and those which I
have already expressed myself. The wishes which you
form for the prosperity of France are those which I
desire, every day to realize. It is to this way that I
hope to show my worthiness of the mission which
you have so nobly committed to me, and to direct the
affairs of our country.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the energetic and
skillful manner in which you have been brought to bear
on this occasion, and pray you to receive my
best regards.

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THE MARKET.

London Money Market.—Dec. 20.—The market
is still very quiet, and the rate of exchange in
sterling, which is about 100, is the same as
when it was last quoted.

The Bank of England has also been quiet, and
the rate of discount is still 2½ per cent.

Mr. M. Ledra-Hollin and his party have
commenced an attack on the new Government.
The National Editors form also a sort of opposition
club.

Principles of the New Ministry.—M. Odilon Barrot, in his speech to the
Chamber, while expounding the principles of the
new ministry, declared that the Republican Gov-
ernment cannot be deemed definitely established
until the period of revolution shall have been
ended. The State ought not to interfere directly,
but to leave the greatest latitude to individual
action.

As regards foreign States, the word of France
would not be engaged readily or lightly. Every-
thing is to be done to preserve the peace of the
nation, and to restore confidence.

General Changeron's investment of the two
offices of Commander-in-Chief of the Nation-
al Guard, and of the first Military Division,
has been impeached as contrary to the Constitu-
tion, but the Parliament, like tranquillity and
order, is not concerned.

M. Marshal Bugeaud has been appointed to the
command of the Army of the Alps, and in his
advice his troops do not betray any feelings of
desire to be sent to a distance from Paris. There
is a general disposition, for the present,
to repair the errors of the past, and reanimate
the industry of the country.

Abd-el-Kader, taking advantage of this good
opportunity in favor of moderation, supplicates, in a
well-written address to the President, to be set
free. The honor of France will be nobly re-
stored by such a concession. Whether, how-
ever, it would be prudent to hazard the peace of Al-
geria by such an act of magnanimity may be
settled.

Financial Improvement.—And these chanc-
es are a marked improvement has
place in the value of all public securities.

The Five Per Cent has been raised to 47½.
The Three Per Cent has been reduced to 46.
The two remaining occasional fluctuations of
one or two, the value of public securities has
necessarily increased, and the prices of railway
securities, recently so depreciated, have partaken
of the general improvement.

The Paris papers of the 27th are fully occupied
with the new manifesto of the new Minis-
try to put forth by M. Odilon-Barrot.

There is no doubt a very strong, per-
haps unanimous opposition will be got up in
the Chamber against any Government of the
new President.

The Paris funds continue firm; even a rise took
place after the first attack on the Ministry with
respect to Gen. Changeron's double appointment.

The last closing price in Paris were for the
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